

SQUELCHED DEBT CANCELLATIONS

WILSON TOLD ENGLAND, ABRUPTLY, PLAN WAS IMPOSSIBLE OF CONSUMMATION.

REPLY READ IN THE SENATE

Lodge Puts Into the Record the Reply of Former President and Secretary Houston Settling the Question Definitely.

Washington.—Replies made by former President Wilson to Lloyd George, the British premier, and Secretary of the Treasury Houston to Austen Chamberlain, British chancellor of the exchequer, to their proposals for the general cancellation of the allied war debts were read into the record of the senate by Senator Lodge.

"The government of the United States," President Wilson wrote, "is not prepared to consent to the remission of any part of the debt of Great Britain to the United States."

"It is highly improbable," his letter stated, further, "that either the congress of popular opinion of this country will ever permit a cancellation of any part of the debt of the allied governments as an inducement towards a practical settlement of the reparation claims."

This statement was in reply to the suggestion of Lloyd George that the country consent to the remission of the debts to allow the scaling down of the German indemnity.

"The United States," President Wilson declared, "entirely agrees with the British government that the fixing of Germany's reparations obligations is a cardinal necessity for the renewal to the economic life of Europe and would prove most helpful in the interests of peace throughout the world; however, it fails to perceive of the logic of the suggestion to the effect that the United States shall pay part of Germany's reparations obligation, or that it shall make a gratuity to the allied governments to induce them to fix such obligation at the amount within Germany's capacity to pay." Overtures for the cancellation of the debts, which were made to the president at the peace conference and summarily rejected, were recalled by the president in his letter.

"The view of the United States," he repeated, "has not changed, and it is not prepared to consent to the remission of any part of the debt of Great Britain to the United States."

In his letter of rejection to the British chancellor of the exchequer, Secretary Houston declared the proposition he advanced did not involve "mutual sacrifices," and would virtually leave the United States to bear the brunt of the staggering financial burden of the war.

Pointing out that a cancellation of the debts would not involve any losses to Great Britain because her loans had been made mostly with money advanced by this country, Secretary Houston asserted that in the last analysis "it simply involves a contribution mainly by the United States."

WILL SHIP ICE NORTH.

Hundreds of Cars Will Move Out in Few Days.

Memphis.—On account of the extreme mild winter throughout the northern part of the United States from points where many of the larger cities draw a greater portion of their summer ice supply, there is a shortage of ice coming to the front and Memphis manufacturers have been called on for help. It is understood that railroad lines extending from Memphis north have been requested to make a rate for this class of shipments and the question is now before the southern freight committee in Atlanta. Requests for ice have come from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville and Chicago.

SHOOT'S BELL HOP.

Chica Messager, Held Up At Hotel Entrance and Robbed of \$5,000.

Memphis, Tenn.—After a shot that sent Gene Martin, negro bell hop at the Chica Hotel, staggering back to the Main street entrance of the hotel, a robber grabbed \$5,000 in checks and bills of hotel cash the negro had started with to the bank, and while dozens of bystanders looked on in amazement, flourished his pistol and dashed off in a Buick automobile in which his partner sat waiting around the corner. The negro was standing in front of the hotel waiting for a street car to take him to the Bank of Commerce & Trust Company to deposit the money.

LONE BANDIT GETS \$1,000.

Then Forces Passing Auto to Carry Him Across City.

Washington.—A lone bandit held up the People's Commercial & Savings Bank, a suburban institution here, making away with approximately \$1,000 in bills. He covered the cashier with a revolver, backed out with the money and forced a passing automobilist to carry him across the city to a busy corner, where he jumped out and disappeared in the crowd.

CONVICTS STAGE WILD MUTINY

BURN FOUR BUILDINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA—ESTIMATE LOSS AT \$50,000.

SIX WOUNDED BY GUARDS

Throwing of a Soup Plate in Dining Hall Starts Riot Which Turns Into Bedlam—All Available Police Help Quell Outbreak.

Pittsburgh.—Prisoners in the western penitentiary here broke all bounds of discipline, fired four buildings and for a time kept the institution in an uproar, while prison guards, deputy sheriffs and policemen, reinforced by armed citizens, battled to put down the disorder. Six convicts were shot and two others cut in the battle. The prison officials said three or four of the wounded probably would die.

The outbreak, timed to start with the ringing of the first fire gong, began in the dining room where the convicts sought to detract the attention of guards from the fires, prison officials said. Alarms sounded from four places in the institution almost simultaneously, when guards learned the prisoners had fired the buildings with any material available.

Some 600 prisoners had just taken their seats in the big dining room, where one of them sent a soup bowl careening down one of the long tables. Instantly the room was in an uproar, for at the same moment the fire gong sounded an alarm from the construction shop, the linen shop, the kitchen and the chapel.

The guards in the dining room tried to quell the outbreak, but the thoroughly maddened prisoners pelted them with tableware and cutlery, all the time shrieking and howling. The fire department, finding the blaze was beyond its control, called the city firemen, while riot calls were sent in for the police.

Meanwhile the guards in the dining room had regained, in part, their control and forced some of the men back to their cells, but 200 or more dashed for the prison guards, and when faced by other guards, backed into a building and ran for the top of a tier of cells. From this vantage point they pelted the guards, now reinforced by every available man in the prison, with bricks torn from the top of the wall. Deputy sheriffs and police from every precinct in the city soon added to the fighting force within the enclosure, and it was not long before the prisoners had been chased from the wall to their cells. They signaled their reincarceration by breaking the glass in the windows, and shrieking and howling to the thousands of persons gathered in the streets and on the house tops nearby.

Within two hours the fire was under control, but a number of buildings had been destroyed, with an estimated loss in excess of \$50,000.

SEVEN YEARS FOR TAYLOR.

Fines for Accepting Bribes Aggregate \$6,875—Makes Full Confession.

Memphis, Tenn.—Tyree Taylor, after having made a confession which the officials consider full and detailed, but which so far is private, threw himself on the mercy of the United States court and received, for bribery, the longest sentence in the penitentiary which any man has received in the United States court here in the memory of the present generation—seven years. In addition he was fined an aggregate of \$6,875, but that probably is but a trifle, as the United States does not compel the defendant to work out a fine which cannot be collected, and Taylor now is broke.

He was formerly chief United States deputy marshal here.

SHELL SHOCK REVIVED.

Clap of Thunder Brings Ailment Back On Young Lieutenant.

New York.—A sudden clap of thunder is believed by physicians to have revived shell shock symptoms in Lieut. George Hamon of Ardmore, Okla., who is being treated in a hospital here.

Lieut. Hamon was found wandering in Weehawken, N. J., a victim of aphasia. A letter in his pocket, addressed to a relative in Ardmore by the lieutenant, said physicians had warned him that a sudden noise might bring about a recurrence of his ailment contracted in France.

Lieut. Hamon is a nephew of the late Jake L. Hamon, republican national committeeman for Oklahoma.

BANDITS LOOT BANK.

Lock Cashier and Assistant in Vault and Make Escape.

Green Bay, Wis.—Three bandits robbed the State Bank of Wabeno, escaping with \$5,000 cash and \$22,000 in Liberty bonds. The bandits, it was said, locked Cashier Roswell Richardson and Assistant Cashier Myrtle Gratton in the bank vault. They were rescued half an hour later by occupants of an office on the floor above the bank.

PAY HONORS TO FIRST TO DIE

CPL. GRESHAM AND PRIVATE ENRIGHT ARE AT FINAL REST. PVT. HAY SENT HOME.

FELL ON NOVEMBER 3, 1917

Thousands Mingle Sorrow and Pride at Biers of Soldiers Who Marked the Beginning of America's Great Blood Sacrifice.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—On the night of November 3, 1917, America paid first toll in the great blood sacrifice she was destined to make in order that democracy might live. Under cover of darkness, on the memorable night, Germany's highly trained fighters raided an American trench. After the repulse, three American youths were dead on the field—the first of the doughboys to die in the great war.

Three years and a half after that historic trench raid, two of the American heroes were laid away with all of the honors and pride and sorrow that a grateful nation can show for those who had the distinction of being the first to blaze the trail to the supreme sacrifice—the first to show how Americans could die in the war against the German hosts.

Private Thomas Enright was buried here, among his own home people. Corporal James Bethel Gresham was carried to his last resting place in the green hills of Locust Hill cemetery, at Evansville, Ind. The body of the third hero, Private Merle D. Hay, is on its way to Glidden, Ia., from whence young Hay went to his great adventure on foreign fields.

Silence—Poignant with memories to thousands of Pittsburghers of the boys who marched away so gallantly in 1917 and 1918, and of some of those careless, gallant boys who never returned. Then the measured toll of morning bells, the dull grind of calson wheels, somewhere a mother's hushed sob, the crash of the volley at the grave, the sad, sweet notes of taps, the soldier's last call. In paying last respects at the funeral of Private Enright, Pittsburgh paused to remember all the thousands of a nation's bravest who died among the wheat fields and poppy groves of the lands across the sea.

Comrades who had followed their "buddy" to battle marched behind the gun carriage which bore his body on its last journey to St. Mary's cemetery, Lawrenceville. Thousands of persons who lined the route followed by the procession came not to pay tribute alone to Private Enright, but to the boys whom they knew who died "over there." The services impressed not as a tribute to any individual, but as an opportunity to remember every member of that vast army of the dead—that army which made the supreme sacrifice.

LIVE AS IN STONE AGE.

Inhabitants of Rennell Island Primitive As Remote Ancestors.

London.—People who are still living in the manner of the stone age are found on Rennell Island, in the Solomon group, Melanesia, according to Dr. Northcote Deck, a missionary.

Dr. Deck says there are only about 500 inhabitants, and because of their isolation, through lack of ship's anchorage, even their dialect has never been studied.

The natives only had implements and weapons of stone and wood when Dr. Deck first visited the island. They showed great eagerness to barter home-made relics for anything made of iron.

NEGRO ADMITS MURDER.

Says He and Pal Committed Crime, But Other One Accuses Him.

Petersburg, Va.—Raleigh Haskins, negro, confessed here, according to officers, that he and Judge Griffith, another negro, murdered Stephen G. White, postmaster at Harper's home, Dinwiddie county. Griffith denied, officers said, that he had a hand in the killing, but said that he was present when Haskins beat the old man to death with a brick and cut his throat.

STATES PLAN FIGHT.

Conference Will Seek Reduction on Grain Duty.

Washington.—A conference of representatives of railroad commissioners of all states west of the Mississippi has been called by John E. Benton, general counsel for the commissions, to be held in Chicago July 10. Plans for a fight before the interstate commerce commission for freight rate reductions on grain and hay will be discussed, it was announced.

FACE TREASON CHARGES.

Herrera's Followers, If Caught, May Be Executed.

Tampico, Mex.—Followers of Gen. Daniel Martinez Herrera who are taken prisoners by government forces will be tried for treason, it is announced by Gen. Gomez, military commander here. He is at present in charge of operations against the rebels, and Gen. Pelaez, military governor of Tamaulipas, is expected to arrive here soon from Mexico City to take general supervision of the fight.

LEAGUE TO ASSIST ON DISARMING

GIVES APPROVAL AND CO-OPERATION FOR CONFERENCE—MAY DEVELOP INFORMATION.

VIVIANI PRAISES EFFORT

Whatever Results Accrue From Washington Meeting May Be Used As a Rule For World's League Action in September.

Paris.—The league of nations is going ahead with its work in connection with disarmament on the theory that it will in no wise interfere with the proposed conference on limitation of armaments in Washington and that it may develop information which would be of use to such a conference. That was the decision announced at the opening session of the temporary mixed commission appointed for the reduction of armaments, appointed by the league, which was presided over by Rene Viviani of France, chairman of the commission.

M. Viviani, H. A. L. Fisher, the British representative; Senator Carlo Schanzer of Italy, and the delegates of the leading nations represented on the commission were agreed on this and also were in accord in praise of President Harding's initiative in proposing a conference on armaments. They declared the league could not but welcome joyfully all deliberations having in view a solution of the delicate and complex general question which the league was studying objectively.

Brief exchanges of views showed the delegates were impressed with the necessity of proceeding prudently with the question by stages, since it is impossible not to take into account the special situation of certain countries and the absence of Russia and Germany from the league.

M. Viviani, in his address opening the session, after reviewing the history of the commission, said:

"After indicating my conception of how we should fulfill our mission, I feel no hesitation in commenting on the great and noble initiative taken by President Harding a few days ago. We have not been surprised that the head of the great American nation, so powerful and so generous, and which has so often discussed the question of disarmament, should have taken the lead in assembling the various governments for the purpose of reaching agreement. We should be the first to congratulate such action, and we are happy to greet this step. We are glad to be associated in it, certain that the work we are going to prepare cannot but be taken into consideration by the governments when we ourselves shall be gathered next September, having before us solution of the problems. I do not say they will be definite, but they will be precise.

"I may add that the question of disarmament is so difficult, complex and delicate that those who discuss it must meet with preconceived notions, ignorance and prejudices, and must overcome traditions and economic difficulties. There cannot be too many of us who wish to concern ourselves with this problem, to appeal to public opinion and to prepare the world for this question, that should be solved and definitely solved.

"Such is the spirit in which we must work, for truly it would not have been worth while to have suffered the atrocious war if we could not draw fruitful lessons from the sacrifices of our sons."

TWO GUNMEN KILLED.

Running Battle On Streets Won By Officers.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Two men were shot and instantly killed by police here during a running gun battle.

Two patrolmen stationed at the intersection of Fairmount boulevard and Baldwin road stopped three men. One of the men pulled a gun and ran, firing as he ran. Both officers opened fire and the man was shot and instantly killed.

Another of the trio opened fire. The officers returned the fire and the second gunman dropped fatally wounded. He died while being rushed to a hospital. The third man escaped.

Children in Protest.

Des Moines, Ia.—Five hundred children between 6 and 15 years old marched here in protest against the price of ice cream cones. Their placards read: "We want nickel cones." They finished up on free ice cream furnished by a newspaper.

Mob Is Outwitted.

Anderson, S. C.—A mob that had surrounded the jail at Iva, this county, in an effort to take a negro accused of writing improper letters to three girls, was outwitted when sheriff's deputies spirited the prisoner from the Iva jail and brought him here.

Married in Automobile.

Memphis.—D. W. Oswald, 20, and Miss Yadine West, 18, of Memphis, staged a new sort of wedding when they were married in an automobile in front of police headquarters.

TENNESSEE EVENTS

Gathered from All Corners of the State and Told in Briefest Form

Memphis.—While scores of pedestrians were passing the Hotel Chica, Main street and Linden avenue, a youthful bandit leaped from an automobile, pistol in hand, shot down Eugene Martin, negro messenger for the hotel, and escaped with a bag containing \$5,100.

Cookeville.—The summer school of the Tennessee Polytechnic institute closed its 1921 session. This has been the most successful and largely attended summer school in the history of the T. P. I.

Greenfield.—A revival will be held at the Methodist church at Brock's Chapel, beginning Sunday, July 31. The meeting will be conducted by Rev. G. T. Sellars and wife.

Memphis.—Tyree Taylor, formerly chief United States deputy marshal for Western Tennessee, must spend seven years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. Taylor, arraigned at a special session of federal court, pleaded guilty to having accepted bribes from bootleggers here in 1918. Fines aggregating \$6,895 also were assessed against him. The charge of conspiracy against Mrs. Tyree Taylor was nolle prossed upon recommendation of District Attorney W. D. Kyser.

Huntingdon.—News has been received here of the death of the death of Charles N. Williams, 30, of Campbell, Mo., who died in the Dickinson hospital in Paragould, Ark., following an operation. Mr. Williams was a native of Carroll county but for about six years he has lived in Campbell. During the war he spent ten months in overseas service.

Tracy City.—Troy Perry and Robert Cleek became involved in a difficulty. Cleek was stabbed with a knife, the wound being in the breast just over the heart. He was carried to the hospital at Sewanee and the last report from him was that he was resting very well. Perry was arrested and bound over to court under bond in the sum of \$3,000.

Camden.—The school enumeration of Magnolia school district No. 14 has been completed and shows a total of 1,469 children of school age from 6 to 21. This is a gain of 32 over last year's census of 1,437.

Huntingdon.—The annual picnic of the Stone wall Jackson camp, Confederate Veterans, will be held at Shiloh church, four miles east of McKenzie. The speakers will be Attorney-General G. C. Sherrod, of Humboldt, and Capt. Gordon Browning, of Huntingdon. The program includes a band of old fiddlers, readings and a drill of ex-servicemen in uniform.

Martin.—The carnival put on by local talent to raise additional funds for the community park and playgrounds was a success from a financial standpoint, some \$2,000 being cleared above expenses.

Chattanooga.—No event of the past decade means more to Chattanooga than the leasing of the Muscle Shoals properties by Henry Ford, in the opinion of leading manufacturers of this city. C. W. Howard, manager of the industrial bureau of the chamber of commerce, says that there is no doubt but it means an increase of population of 200,000 by 1930.

Macon.—The former stone building of L. D. Boswell, merchant, is under way of reconstructing. This store was made of brick and after the fire had burned the woodwork the walls were left standing. Part of this has been torn away, as it was in bad condition. This was one of the largest stores at Macon before the fire, but the new building will not be as large.

Milan.—Under the management of Rev. G. Frank Burns, pastor of First Presbyterian church, Milan, the Daily Vacation Bible school has had a successful term.

Knoxville.—At the instance of state pure food inspectors from Nashville, four Knoxville meat dealers were arrested on charges of putting poison in hamburger to prevent spoiling.

Trezevant.—News has reached here that the state highway commission has decided that the Bristol-to-Memphis highway will follow the old railroad bed surveyed through Carroll county sixty years ago from Huntingdon east via McMoresville and on to Milan where the highway will intersect the Burlington highway, going then to Jackson.

Savannah.—The state geological department has placed two men in Hardin county to make a survey, especially of the eastern part of the county. C. C. Anderson and G. M. Perrin are in charge of the work and are pushing out on the roads leading east and south and north of the town, with headquarters at the county town.

Dyersburg.—The Dyer county pike commission is advertising for bids for the first hard surfaced roads to be built by the county, bids to be opened August 1.

FOR WORLD CITY

Various Sites Proposed for Ambitious Project.

Idea, Put Forward by American, Is to Form International Clearing House of Information.

New Jersey, Hawaii, Cuba, the environs of Paris, the Riviera, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece have been proposed as sites for an international city, upon the plans of which Hendrik Anderson, an American, now residing in Rome, has been collaborating for the better part of the last 18 years. Such a city, according to Mr. Anderson's projects, would not be the adaptation to international purposes of a town already existing, but would be built new and so would contain only those edifices necessary for its aims and maintenance. There would be, among other buildings, an international court of justice, which Mr. Anderson willingly concedes would not do away with war, but would at least lessen the possibility of it, and which would be attended by permanent representatives from all nations. There would also be an international bank, an international medical congress, which would always be in session, and through which all new discoveries in medicine, hygiene and sanitation would at once be disseminated throughout the world; an international press building, and an international chamber of commerce and labor. Each government would likewise have its own building, which would offer to representatives of the other nations the opportunity of examining all the works of progress made by each country. The city would then be an international clearing house of information, and from its establishment, Mr. Anderson declares, only good results could accrue.

The plans of the city have been exhibited at the Smithsonian institute at Washington and extensive literature concerning its economic, political and structural possibilities has been sent to the presidents and sovereigns of practically all the countries in the world. The estimated cost of such a city is \$500,000,000, but the net annual gain to each nation participating in its advantages and facilities would be \$21,000,000, according to the calculations in the tracts which have been sent out.

Lectures will be made upon the project this summer in the United States, and the Sorbonne in Paris has offered a chair for three years for conferences on it. The plan has received the approbation of Pope Benedict XV, and both Belgium and Greece have offered land grants for the site of the proposed city.

Japanese Nuns.

Near Tokufuji, Japan, is Sennyuji, a group of buildings noted as the place of interment of several of the mikados during the Kamakura and Tokugawa periods, writes a correspondent. The graves are not shown; they are apparently very unpretending, quite unlike the gorgeous mausoleums of the Shogun dynasty, but the place is worth visiting. Near the gate, I passed a group of shaven-pated nuns, their deputed summits glistening in the sun—not walking with demurely downcast eyes telling their beads, but with jolly laughter telling each other some joke. Buddhist nunship appears to be little more than a cheerful relinquishment of domestic and economic anxieties; though one would think they must feel uncomfortably cool in the winter. The extensive grounds of Sennyuji are beautifully kept. There is a wide main walk lined with cypresses with sidepaths leading to various shrines; all are covered with granite sand; at the end is a similarly sanded courtyard about 150 feet square, with a screen running along one side; the roofs are boarded with cylindrical tiles stamped at the end with the 16-petaled chrysanthemum.

Wet Inside and Out.

The Marine was up for Office Hours. The Sergeant of the Guard has accused him of falling off the dock while in an intoxicated condition. The accused Marine stoutly maintained that he was strictly sober, and that the ducking he got was not the result of his own misconduct. His buddy was a reluctant witness. The Commanding Officer addressed the witness: "It is reported by the Sergeant of the Guard that the accused Private Jones, was intoxicated at the time he fell off the dock, and that you assisted him ashore. Tell me, how did he appear to you when you pulled him out? If you had been ordered to give an opinion of him then, what would you have said?" "Sir," answered his buddy, "I should have said that he was one of the wettest, if not the wettest, Marine I had ever seen."

Centennial of Photography.

The centenary of the discovery of photography was recently celebrated in the village of Bry-sur-Marne, near Paris, where Daguerre spent the last years of his life, and where in 1839 he carried on the experiments which resulted in the daguerreotype, from which modern photography, including the motion picture, has been developed.

Free to Brag of It.

Mr. Bucks—Yes, I've had a rather prosperous career. During the war I made my money out of lead. Mr. Fewerz—Gee! And got away with it! Most men get locked up for making lead dollars.